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(71) Applicant: TREBLA CHEMICAL COMPANY [US/US]; 8417 Chapin Industrial Drive, St. Louis, MO 63114 (US).		Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>With amended claims and statement.</i>
(72) Inventor: PAPAI, Laszlo; 523 Elm Crossing Court, Ballwin, MO 63021 (US).		
(74) Agents: ELLIS, Howard, M. et al.; Law Offices of Howard M. Ellis, Suite 104, 200 John James Audubon Parkway, Amherst, NY 14228 (US).		

(54) Title: PHOTOGRAPHIC COLOR DEVELOPER REPLENISHING CONCENTRATES

(57) Abstract

Improved one-part concentrated color developing replenishers and methods of preparation thereof comprising a photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide. The replenisher concentrates are packaged in a single unit which upon dilution provides ready-to-use replenishing solutions for photographic materials. The concentrated replenishers are characterized by a one-part multi-phase concentrate wherein developing agents are retained in an upper phase and protected from deterioration which normally occurs in the highly alkaline lower phase.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC COLOR DEVELOPER REPLENISHING CONCENTRATES**TECHNICAL FIELD**

5 The present invention relates in general to photographic development and in particular to compositions and methods for making multi-phase concentrated replenishing solutions for color developing of photographic materials, packaged in a single unit which upon dilution provides
10 ready-to-use replenishing solutions for photographic materials.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 In the processing of color film or prints the maintenance of developer activity is necessary for uniform development. In recent years, it has become the practice to introduce a replenishing solution to the developing solution in order to replace depleted chemicals of the
20 processing solution and the solution carried away. Unless this is done there will be a build-up of reaction by-products formed as development progresses. Also, the concentration of reaction by-products may in time exceed the concentration of developing agent. As the reaction by-
25 products increase the probability of the developer agent being absorbed by the silver halide grain decreases, and the likelihood of uneven development increases. Hence, replenishment requires restoration of developing agents, preservatives and usually alkali, since their concentrations
30 fall during the developing process.

 A wide range of photographic replenishers are known in both ready-to-use solutions and compounded forms. The compounded forms include liquid concentrates, which have only to be diluted with water to obtain a working strength solution, and powder types which have to be dissolved in solution. Both the ready-to-use and compounded forms present some individual problems ranging from difficulty of

uniform mixing of components in the compounded forms to the high cost of shipping the extra weight of water volume in a ready-to-use solution.

The ready-to-use replenishing solutions are convenient
5 for the user, but their large size makes shipping more expensive, and the containers take up valuable storage space. To overcome these disadvantages, there has been a trend to reduce the size of the packaging, and thus, subsequently providing a savings on shipping costs. One way
10 to achieve this goal is to make either an all-powder or a liquid concentrate replenishing composition.

Typically, powder mixes are dissolved and brought to working strength with the addition of water. However, powdered replenishing compositions can be difficult to
15 dissolve, especially if caking of the powder components occurs. Furthermore, powder mixes contain many substances which react with each other by an oxidation-reduction reaction necessitating the packaging of the components separately. The mixing of the components must be deferred
20 until the time a working solution is actually used.

Liquid concentrates are an alternative to the powder mixes, but the increased water volume makes them more expensive to ship, handle and store than the powder mixes. While a higher degree of concentration will reduce some of
25 the volume of liquid it also presents several additional problems. Because of the high dilution required to obtain working strength solutions, the concentrates usually contain maximum levels of photographic processing ingredients. However, because most developing agents are less soluble in
30 a solution with a high pH than in a solution with a neutral pH it can be difficult to increase the concentration of the included developing agent without compounds coming out of solution.

It is no less significant that with concentrated liquid
35 replenishers there is a marked deterioration of developing agents. This is due to a number of reasons including: high alkalinity of most replenishing solutions, decomposition of

sulfites in the replenishing composition to sulfur dioxide with the subsequent degradation of the developing agent and possible hydrolysis of the oxidation product of some developing agents.

Heretofore, to overcome the forgoing problems, replenishers have been packaged and shipped as multi-part liquid systems, packaging incompatible ingredients into separate containers to protect the developing agent, for example, from deterioration. The separate parts are mixed together immediately prior to being used. Of course, this method may protect the developing agents, but also raises the level of possible mishaps in the preparation regime, lack of convenience, additional needs for storage space and increased shipping costs.

Accordingly, there is a need for improved one-part liquid concentrated replenishers which can be shipped economically, require minimal storage space, eliminate the need for mixing several different components, provide for high concentrations of developing agents, and prevent deterioration of developing agents in the concentrate.

20

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Therefore, according to the present invention there is provided one-part multi-phase liquid concentrated color developing replenisher compositions comprising a photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide.

It is an object of this present invention to provide a one-part multi-phase concentrated replenishing solution comprising:

30

an inorganic antioxidant agent;
a color developing agent;
a photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide;
a alkaline pH adjusting agent; and
an inorganic buffering salt.

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The present invention can include additional photographic processing agents; for example, optical

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brighteners, chelating agents, wetting agents, and additional antioxidant agents.

The one-part multi-phase concentrated replenishing solution is characterized by (1) an aqueous lower phase comprising the inorganic antioxidant, the inorganic buffering salt and the alkaline pH adjusting agent dissolved in the aqueous solution, the aqueous solution having a pH above 10 and (2) an upper phase comprising the color developing agent and the photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide wherein the color developing agent is retained and more soluble in the photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide thereby protecting the color developing agent from unwanted deterioration in the alkaline aqueous solution.

It has been found that the oxidation and decomposition of the color developing agent can be avoided by retaining the developing agent in the upper phase away from the aqueous alkaline lower phase of the concentrate. This is especially true with color developers, such as substituted p-phenylenediamines because the oxidation products tend to undergo deamination in highly alkaline solutions. With the protection of the developing agent, the one part multi-phase replenishing solutions have extended shelf life with little or no deterioration of the developing agent before dilution with water to provide a working solution.

With the addition of the alkaline pH adjusting agent, the pH of the aqueous solution containing the color developing agent, inorganic antioxidant agent, and photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide is elevated from about 10 to about 12. With the addition of a sufficient amount of the inorganic buffering salt, the photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide is pushed out of the ionic alkaline aqueous solution to achieve the desired separation. Both the developing agent and the photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide collect in the upper phase of the multi-phasic solution causing the developing agent to become concentrated in the

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photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide.

It is a further object of this present invention to provide a single unit package containing all active ingredients of the one-part multi-phase concentrated replenishing solution capable of dilution to a ready-to-use replenishing solution for color developing of photographic materials, comprising:

a) a lower phase comprising an alkaline aqueous solution wherein an inorganic antioxidant agent, a base and an inorganic buffering salt are dissolved; and

b) an upper phase comprising a color developing agent and a photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide, the color developing agent and the photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide are in the upper phase where the color developing agent is more soluble in the photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide than in said lower phase alkaline aqueous solution.

Because the developing agent is more soluble in the upper phase containing the photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide, a greater concentration of developing agent can be included in the concentrate.

In accordance with this invention it has been discovered that concentrated color developing replenisher solutions can be prepared by combining conventional photographic processing agents with a photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide.

A method has been found for preparing a single unit package containing all active ingredients for a one-part multi-phase concentrated replenishing solution with extended shelf stability for color developing of photographic materials comprising the following steps of:

a) forming an aqueous solution comprising a color developing agent, an inorganic antioxidant agent, and a photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide;

b) elevating the pH of the aqueous solution of step (a) to a high r alkaline range;

c) introducing a sufficient amount of an inorganic

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buffering salt to the aqueous solution of step (b) forming the multi-phase solution; and

d) introducing at least one photographic agent into the multi-phase solution.

5 Alternatively, a method to prepare a single unit package containing all active ingredients for a one-part multi-phase concentrated replenishing solution includes combining at least two concentrated solutions comprising the following steps:

10 a) providing an aqueous solution comprising a color developing agent and a photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide;

b) providing an alkaline aqueous solution comprising an inorganic buffering salt; and

15 c) mixing substantially simultaneously the solutions of step (a) and (b) in a proportional range sufficient to provide said concentrated replenishing solution. The solutions of step (a) and step (b) are added to the single unit package to form the one-part multi-phase replenishing solution wherein the aqueous solution of step (a) forms an upper phase and the alkaline aqueous solution of step (b) forms a lower phase.

20 A third solution can be combined with the aqueous solution of step (a) and the alkaline aqueous solution of step (b) to be added to the single unit package comprising additional photographic processing agents including an optical brightener, a preservative, a chelating agent, a wetting agent, an organic solvent, a development accelerator and a mixture thereof. Alternatively, the additional photographic processing agents may be added to the alkaline aqueous solution. Also, the at least two solutions may be added consecutively.

30 35 The one-part multi-phase concentrated replenishing solution yields a working replenishing solution having a pH between about 10 and about 11 upon dilution 1:9 with water for color developing of photographic materials.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

This present invention provides methods and solutions of multi-phase concentrated color developing replenishers, 5 packaged in a single unit, wherein the color developing agent is protected from deterioration which normally occurs in a highly alkaline compositions used heretofore. It has been found that the decomposition of the color developing agent can be substantially eliminated by the addition of a 10 photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide to the concentrated replenishing solutions. The photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide has advantageous effects in preventing deterioration of the color developing agent by providing an upper phase wherein the color 15 developing agent is more soluble than in the lower phase which has a high alkaline pH. Hence, the concentrated replenishing solutions have extended shelf life and can easily be diluted with water to prepare working solutions to be utilized in the development of various photographic 20 papers and films.

Photographic development is the chemical reduction to metallic silver of silver halide crystals which have a latent image due to exposure to light. Developing agents reduce exposed silver halide to metallic silver while not 25 affecting the unexposed silver halide. In color photography the colors are formed where the film has been exposed to light. Almost all of today's color developing processes are based on a single chemical procedure known as dye-coupling 30 development. Currently available color developing agents are developers of the latent silver image, but do not couple with dye formers in their normal state. Instead, the developing agents' oxidation products that result from the development of the silver image can and will couple with dye 35 formers to produce a color image.

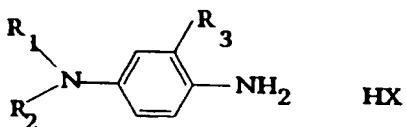
Color developing agents for silver halide emulsions which are well known among those skilled in the art and widely used in the photographic industry, can be

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advantageously employed in the concentrated replenishing compositions of the present invention. Representative developing agents may be selected from compounds having the general formula of

5

(I)



- 10 wherein R_1 and R_2 can be independently selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkyl-substituted sulfonamidomethyl group, an alkyl-substituted sulfonic acid group; wherein R_3 is a hydrogen atom, alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and alkyl-substituted amino group; and
 15 wherein X can be Cl, SO_4 , or SO_2 . Preferred representatives of useful color developers within formula (I) include N,N-diethyl paraphenylenediamine hydrochloride, N,N-diethyl paraphenylenediamine sulfur dioxide, 4-amino-3-methyl-N-ethyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)aniline sulphate, para-hydroxyethylethylamino aniline sulphate, 4-(N-ethyl-N-2-methanesulfonylaminooethyl)-2-methylphenylenediamine sesquisulfate, 2-amino-5-diethyl-aminotoluene hydrochloride
 20 and more preferably, 4-(N-ethyl-N-2-methanesulfonylaminooethyl)-2-methylphenylenediamine sesquisulfate.
 25

Generally, color developing agents should be used in an amount that is sufficient to preferentially reduce the silver halide grains of the emulsions which have been exposed to light and further couple with dye formers. The color developing agent is typically present in an amount from about 2 to about 12 percent based on total weight of the concentrated multi-phase solutions of this invention. More specifically, color image forming occurs when the developing agent in the concentrated solutions is from about 3 to about 9 percent based on total weight. Unless otherwise stated, the parts and percentages are by weight.

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Replenishing solutions and the developing agents dissolved therein have a tendency to react with oxygen in air, producing products that color and cloud the solution. If this is allowed to happen to any great degree the
5 solution becomes useless. Therefore, most color developer replenishing formulas call for the addition of an antioxidant agent acting as a preservative that has an affinity for oxygen and tends to attract oxygen from the air and water in preference to other active components in the
10 replenishing solution. However, as stated above, the oxidation product of the developing agent couples with the color former to produce a dye. Obviously, then, the color developer formula cannot contain a large amount of an antioxidant agent, since this will inhibit the color
15 developing agent's action in the formation of a color image.

A wide variety of effective inorganic antioxidant agents known in the photographic developing art may be utilized in this invention. The most common and universally used inorganic antioxidant agents include alkali metal sulfites. Representative examples include: sodium sulfite, potassium sulfite, sodium bisulfite, potassium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite, and potassium metabisulfite. Generally, a sufficient amount of the inorganic antioxidant agent is used to counteract the tendency of other active components to oxidize rapidly and lose their effectiveness.
20 More specifically, optimum preservation is achieved with amounts from about 0.1 to about 3 percent based on total weight of the concentrated multi-phase compositions of this invention, and more optimally in an amount from about 0.1 to
25 about 0.5 percent.
30

As stated earlier, it has been found that the addition of a photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide prevents deterioration of color developing agents by providing a medium in which they are more soluble. Advantageously, with this increased solubility there is a concurrent increase in the amount of developing agent that can be added to the concentrated replenishing solutions.
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Water soluble single ring heterocyclic amides useful in the formulation of the liquid concentrated color developing replenisher compositions of the present invention have the general formula:

5



wherein R is a hydrogen atom, alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, aminoalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms and n is 2 to 7. Representative examples include: 2-azetidinone (β -propiolactam), 2-pyrrolidone (γ -butyrolactam), 2-piperidone (δ -valerolactam), ϵ -caprolactum (6-hexanolactam), enantholactam (7-heptanolactam), caprylactam (8-octanolactam) and N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, and preferably ϵ -caprolactum.

It is beneficial to employ the photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide in a sufficient amount to stabilize the color developing agent. Preferably, the single ring heterocyclic amide can be added in an amount for about 5 to about 15 percent, and more preferably, from about 7 to about 10 percent.

When development of silver halide takes place a hydrogen ion is produced for each atom of metallic silver formed. Because the bromide in the original developing solution and hydrogen ion together constitute an acid, the reaction proceeds more readily in an alkaline solution, which neutralizes the acid as it is formed. The reducing power of the color developer in the replenishing solutions is thus controlled by adjusting the alkalinity of the concentrated replenishing solutions. The adjustment of pH in the replenishing solutions containing the inorganic antioxidant agent and color developing agent is accomplished with the introduction of a base. As employed herein, the term "base" refers to a substance that produces hydroxide ions in aqueous solution, or a substance that can accept a proton. Practically any base that is suitable for

photographic processing can be utilized to adjust the pH sufficiently to a higher alkaline range. These bases may include nitrogen bases such as ammonia, alkali metal or alkaline earth metal hydroxides, such as sodium hydroxide, 5 potassium hydroxide and barium hydroxide, and organic bases with a K_b greater than 1×10^{-4} , such as methyl amine.

Generally, the pH adjusting agent should be used in an amount sufficient to be effective in raising the pH of the aqueous solution containing the antioxidant agent, color 10 developing agent and photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide to a range from about 10 to about 12, and more preferably, in a range from about 10.5 to about 11. The pH adjusting agent is typically present in an amount from about 0.5 to about 5 percent based on total weight of 15 the concentrated solutions. In practicing the invention, it is advantageous to employ sodium hydroxide in an amount from about 1 to about 3 percent based on total weight.

The stability of a color developer is seriously affected by the pH. Because the reducing potential of all 20 developing agents increases as the pH increases, the rate of reaction with oxygen will also increase. Thus, a high pH makes a developer more susceptible to aerial oxidation, which may be counteracted with additional preservatives, additional developing agents or by protection from oxygen. 25 When most color developers are oxidized by air, hydroxyl ions are produced which tend to raise the pH still higher. Therefore, the solution should be well buffered. Because the activity of a color developing agent in the replenishing 30 solution depends in a large part upon the pH of the solution, most replenishers contain a buffering agent whose function is to maintain the proper pH for the desired activity level. Accordingly, most buffering agents known in photographic processing may be utilized in this invention to obtain and maintain a limited pH range. Specific 35 representative examples of effective inorganic buffering agents include: sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate and potassium carbonate.

Generally, the buffering agent should be used in an amount sufficient to maintain a limited pH range for enhancing the effect on development of the photographic materials. More preferably, a buffering agent is present in 5 an amount from about 10 to about 25 percent based on total weight of the concentrated replenishing solution. The preferably useful inorganic buffering agent, potassium carbonate, is introduced into the concentrated replenishing solution in an amount ranging from about 13 to about 20 10 percent.

With the addition of the inorganic buffering salt the concentrated replenishing solution forms the multi-phase concentrate. A full explanation for the superior characteristics of the concentrated replenishing solutions 15 in accordance with the invention has not yet been arrived at. Without limitation and by way of theory only, it has been suggested that the inorganic buffering salts form a highly concentrated ionic solution wherein the photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide is pushed out of solution to collect in the upper phase away 20 from the highly ionic environment of the lower phase. Collecting the photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide in the upper phase provides a more favorable medium for holding the color developing agent 25 which is more stable than if situated in the alkaline lower phase.

These multi-phase concentrates provide an environment wherein the color developing agent is protected from deterioration which normally occurs in a highly alkaline 30 environment. Additionally, they provide the ability to increase the concentration of developing agent in the diluted working product of the replenishing solution.

In a typical replenishing concentrate other optional 35 photographic processing agents may be added to secure special results. Some of these optional agents include optical brighteners, wetting agents, development accelerators, organic solvents, additional antioxidant

agents, and chelating or sequestering agents.

With the incorporation of an optical brightener in the concentrated replenishing solutions the white areas of photographic prints are made to look whiter. The optical brightening agent fluoresces on irradiation with ultraviolet (UV) light, emitting visible light, usually bluish in hue, thus enhancing the whiteness of the object. Any optical brightening agent used in photographic processing that absorbs UV light in the region from about 330 to about 400 MU and efficiently convert this invisible light into visible light may be used in this present invention to enhance the whiteness of the photographic print. Preferably, any polysulphonated Bis (s-triazinylamino)stilbene-2,2'-disulphonic acid may be used, such as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,479,349 and 3,589,921 and incorporated herein by reference.

Generally, a sufficient amount of optical brightener is used to enhance the whiteness of photographic printing material. Preferably, 4,4'-Bis-2-diethylamino-4-(2,5-disulphophenylamino)-s-triazinyl-6-amino-stilbene-2,2'-disulphonic acid is added in an amount from about 0.1 to about 2 percent, and more preferably, from about 0.5 percent to about 1 percent.

A surfactant may be introduced into the concentrated replenisher solutions to increase the solubility of the developer and to act as a wetting agent. Surfactants have multiple uses in photographic solution: (1) A surfactant produces stable interfaces between organics and other materials and water. (2) They impart certain properties to the aqueous solution such as better wetting, flow, etc. The wetting agent improves the coatability of the film as it enters the replenishing solution by the elimination of air bubbles. Any conventional wetting agent utilized in photographic processing can be introduced to ensure rapid and uniform penetration of the film emulsion by the replenishing solutions of this invention. There are two basic types of solubilizing or wetting agents, such as the

anionic type which includes compounds of the type RSO_3Na and RSO_4Na wherein R is an alkyl group having from about 5 to about 20 carbon atoms which may contain heterocyclic substituents and sodium alkyl aryl sulfonates having from about 7 to about 20 carbon atoms; and the non-ionic type compounds, such as saponin, polyethyleneglycol and its derivatives. In this invention it has been found that an anionic surfactant is a most useful wetting agent.

Generally, the wetting agent should be used in a sufficient amount to be effective in wetting the film as it enters the developing solution replenished by the concentrate of the present invention. More specifically, the wetting agent is present in an amount from about 0.2 to about 5 percent. Preferably, the wetting agent is an alkyl aryl sulfonate, and more preferably, a mixture of alkylated diphenyloxide disulfates is added to the concentrated replenisher solutions in an amount from about 0.5 to about 1 percent based on total weight of the concentrate.

In the developing of photographic images, a chelating agent is often utilized in color developing replenisher solutions to form stable, soluble complexes with trace metal impurities in the solution. Most chelating agents utilized in photographic developing and replenishing solutions may be utilized successfully in this present invention. Particularly useful examples of chelating agents may include: ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), diethylenetriamine-pentaacetate pentasodium salt (DTPANa₅), triethylenetetramine-hexaacetic acid, hydroxyethylethylene-diaminetriacetic acid, nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA), 1:2-diamino-cyclohexanetetraacetic acid, 1:3-diamino-2-propanoltetraacetic acid, dipicolinic acid, bis-hydroxyphenylethylenediamine-diacetic acid, sodium hexametaphosphate, tetrasodium-pyrophosphate, sodium tripolyphosphate, sodium tri-metaphosphate and a lithium salt in combination with an organic phosphonate, such as 1-hydroxyethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid. Preferably, DTPANa₅ is useful to eliminate impurities in the aqueous solution.

Generally, the chelating agent should be used in a sufficient amount to be effective in complexing unwanted impurities in the developing solution. More specifically, the chelating agent should be present in the concentrated replenishing solutions in an amount from about 1 to about 5 percent, and more preferably, from about 2 to about 4 percent based on total weight.

To augment the sequestering power of the above chelating agent, especially in a highly alkaline solution, additional sequestering agents may be used in conjunction with the group mentioned above. If the added sequestering agent is less than stoichiometric quantities based on calcium ions in solution, then relatively hard precipitates are formed which interfere with the development of photographic recording materials. Therefore, the addition of polymaleic acid will sequester the calcium ions and will aid in the avoidance of precipitation of sparingly soluble calcium compounds when water evaporates from the developing baths.

A sufficient amount of the polymaleic acid to sequester calcium ions should be introduced into the concentrated replenishing solutions. In particular, the polymaleic acid may be used in an amount from about 1 to about 5 percent, and preferably, from about 2 to about 4 percent.

Added protection against aerial oxidation of the developing agent can be obtained by the presence of other anti-oxidants in addition to the sulfites mentioned above. Because the sulphite content in color developing solutions is necessarily low, additional antioxidants are usually incorporated to improve keeping properties. Accordingly, any antioxidant that inhibits aerial oxidation may be used in the present invention. The preferred antioxidant agent is a member selected from the group consisting of hydroxylamine, diethylhydroxylamine, hydrazine, ascorbic acid, and tetroximides. In particular, diethylhydroxylamine has been found to give the best results.

Generally, the antioxidant agents are used in an amount

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sufficient to prevent aerial oxidation of the developing agent. More specifically, the antioxidant agent is present in an amount from about 2 to about 10 percent by weight. Preferably, the antioxidant diethylhydroxylamine is added to 5 the concentrated replenishing solutions in an amount from about 3 to about 5 percent based on total weight of the concentrate.

Several different types of compounds increase the rate of development and are referred to as development 10 accelerators. These compounds include organic amines, such as diethanolamine, triethanolamine, monoethanolamine, ethylenediamine, β -phenylethylamine and piperidine. Their mode of action is not completely clear, but the fact that these compounds posses definite, albeit, weak solvent 15 properties for silver halide seems to be an important aspect. Also, they could be acting as additional antioxidants to supplement the low content of sulfites in the developing solutions that are being replenished by the present invention.

It is beneficial to employ the organic amines in a sufficient amount to accelerate development. Preferably, the organic amine can be added in an amount from about 1 to 20 about 5 percent by weight.

The preparation of the liquid concentrates of the 25 present invention can include the addition of a photographically neutral organic solvent. The incorporation of a water-miscible organic solvent allows for increased concentrations of active ingredients in the concentrated replenishing solution because of increased solubility of 30 these active ingredients. This can be especially beneficial to increase the solubility of some color developing agents in a low or near neutral pH solution. These water-miscible organic solvents include ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol and hexylene glycol.

A sufficient amount of the water-miscible organic solvent to increase solubility of the active ingredients may 35 be introduced into the concentrated replenishing solutions.

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In particular, the organic solvent can be used in an amount from about 1 to 5 percent.

For other and more particular details concerning the practice of this invention and the advantages thereof, reference is made to the following best mode examples.

EXAMPLE 1

In accordance with the invention, a multi-phase liquid concentrated color developing replenisher solution was prepared in the manner described hereinafter.

A one liter open flask was equipped with a motorized stirrer. At ambient temperature, an inorganic antioxidant agent, namely 4 grams of potassium sulfite was added to approximately 0.40 liter of deionized water and mixed thoroughly. Mixed with the aqueous solution containing the potassium sulfite was 70 grams of a color developing agent consisting of 4-(N-ethyl-N-2-methanesulfonylaminoethyl)-2-methylphenylenediamine sesquisulfate (CD-3). Also added to this aqueous solution was a photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide, namely 120 grams of water soluble ϵ -caprolactum. All the components were dissolved in the aqueous solution and mixed to form an uniform aqueous solution. At this point an optical brightener was added, that being, 10 grams of 4,4'-Bis-2-diethylamino-4-(2,5-disulphophenylamino)-s-triazinyl-6-amino-stilbene-2,2'-disulphonic acid.

The pH of the aqueous solution was adjusted with 35 ml of a 50 percent solution of potassium hydroxide. Immediately, 240 grams of the buffering salt potassium carbonate was mixed into the solution. Additional processing agents were also added including: 30 ml of an aqueous solution of polymaleic acid, and 20 ml of a 40% solution of DTPANa₅ both of which acted as chelating agents. Also, 70 ml of a 85% solution of diethylhydroxylamine was added as an additional antioxidant agent and finally added was 8 ml of a mixture of alkylated diphenyloxide

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disulfonates, a commercially available wetting agent from Dow Chemical under the trade name Dowfax 3BO.

During the stirring of this solution the concentrated replenishing solution appeared as a yellow milky solution.

5 However, upon settling a multi-phase concentrate formed. An upper phase had formed comprising both the ϵ -caprolactum and developing agent 4-(N-ethyl-N-2-methanesulfonylaminoethyl)-2-methyl-phenylenediamine sesquisulfate. A lower phase contained the alkaline aqueous solution comprising the other 10 photographic processing agents. A third phase developed which was a relatively small amount of a yellow precipitate. The yellow precipitate was the optical brightener 4,4'-Bis-2-diethylamino-4-(2,5-disulphophenylamino)-s-triazinyl-6-amino-stilbene-2,2'-disulphonic acid which was freely 15 floating through the entire concentrate.

The sample was shaken to simulate movement during transit or storage and it was discovered that the milky solution easily reverted to the multi-phase concentrate.

20 The developing agent once again collected in the upper phas with the photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide and was protected from the high alkaline lower phase. An accelerated test for determination of shelf life stability was conducted. This test was conducted on the concentrated solution in an oven at about 50°C to about 55°C 25 for a month and the developing agent maintained its potency without significant deterioration.

The shelf life was tested by sealing 100 ml of the concentrated replenishing solution in 120 ml bottle and stored at room temperature. Each of the 120 ml bottles 30 contain approximately 7 grams of active developing agent when sealed.

35 The following test data indicates that prolonged heating for a month or sitting on a shelf for at least ten months did not significantly reduced the concentration of the active developing agent.

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Test	Heated	1-30-97	2-18-97	3-18-97	4-30-97
pH	10.68	10.69	10.68	10.68	10.67
CD-3	5.8 g/l	6.5 g/l	6.1 g/l	6.4 g/l	6.3 g/l

5

5-22-97	6-30-97	7-29-97	8-25-97	9-26-97	10-16-97
10.68	10.68	10.69	10.68	10.69	10.69
6.0 g/l	6.2 g/l	6.2 g/l	6.3 g/l	6.1 g/l	6.4 g/l

10 It should be noted that during the preparation of the concentrated replenishing solution some aerial oxidation of the developing agent occurred. Therefore, theoretically not the entire 7 grams of developing agent in each of the 100 ml bottles can be considered as an active reducing agent
 15 for developing photographic material. Also, it was found that only about 95 to about 97 percent of the developing agent was retained in the photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide. Considering all these factors, the shelf life is expected to exceed a year without any
 20 appreciable deterioration of the developing agent

EXAMPLE 2

25 Another method of preparing the single unit package containing the one-part multi-phase concentrated replenishing solution involves making at least two and preferably three separate solutions and adding them together into the single unit package. With the addition of the
 30 three separate parts the multi-phase solution forms almost immediately.

Part A solution is prepared by dissolving 400 grams of ϵ -caprolactam, 5 grams of potassium sulfite and 234 grams of 4 - (N - ethyl - N - 2 - methanesulfonylaminoethyl) - 2 -
 35 methylphenylenediamine sesquisulfate (CD-3) in 500ml of deionized water. Part A is further diluted to make 1 liter.

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Part B solution is prepared by dissolving 800 grams of potassium carbonate in sufficient amount of deionized water to make 1 liter of solution.

Part C solution is prepared by dissolving additional photographic processing agents in 500 ml of deionized water. These include 25 grams of the optical brightener 4,4'-Bis-2-diethylamino-4-(2,5-disulphophenylamino)-s-triazinyl-6-amino-stilbene-2,2'-disulphonic acid, 175 ml of a 85% concentrated solution of the antioxidant diethyl-
10 hyroxylamine, 19 ml of a mixture of alkylated diphenyloxide disulfonates, a commercially available wetting agent from Dow Chemical under the trade name Dowfax 3BO, 75 ml of polymaleic acid and 50 ml of a 40% solution of DTPANa₅, both of which acted as chelating agents. Part C aqueous solution
15 is adjusted to an alkaline pH with the addition of 95 ml of a 50% concentrated solution of potassium hydroxide and further diluted with water to make 1 liter.

It should be noted that the pH adjusting agent can be added to solution Part C or solution Part B.

After preparation of the solutions Part A, B and C, they are added to the single unit package by adding 300 ml of Part A, 300 ml of Part B and 400 ml of Part C. These three parts can be added simultaneously or consecutively. After the addition of the three parts, the one-part
25 concentrate separates into the multi-phases wherein the upper phase comprises the developing agent and single ring heterocyclic amide and an alkaline lower phase comprises other photographic processing agents.

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I claim:

1. A one-part multi-phase liquid concentrated color developing replenisher characterized by a composition comprising a photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide.

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2. The replenisher of claim 1 characterized by said composition further comprising an aqueous solution with at least one photographic processing agent.

10 3. The replenisher of claim 2 characterized by said photographic processing agent which is a member selected from the group consisting of a developing agent, preservative, a buffering salt, a base and mixtures thereof.

15 4. The replenisher of claim 3 characterized by said composition further comprising a chelating agent, an optical brightener, and a wetting agent.

20 5. The replenisher of claim 1 characterized by said photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide which is ϵ -caprolactam.

25 6. The replenisher of claim 1 characterized by said photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide which is a member selected from the group consisting of 2-azetidinone (β -propiolactam), 2-pyrrolidone (γ -butyrolactam), 2-piperidone (δ -valerolactam), ϵ -caprolactum (6-hexanolactam), enantholactam (7-heptanolactam), N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and caprylactam (8-octanolactam).

30 7. The replenisher of claim 4 characterized by said photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide which comprises from about 5 to about 15 percent by weight of total composition.

35 8. A one-part multi-phase concentrated replenishing solution for color developing photographic material characterized as

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comprising:

- an inorganic antioxidant agent;
- a color developing agent;
- a photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide;
- an alkaline pH adjusting agent; and
- an inorganic buffering salt.

5

9. The solution of claim 8 characterized by said photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide which is a member selected from the group consisting of 2-azetidinone (β -propiolactam), 2-pyrrolidone (γ -butyrolactam), 2-piperidone (δ -valerolactam), ϵ -caprolactum (6-hexanolactam), enantholactam (7-heptanolactam), N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and caprylactam (8-octanolactam).

15

10. The solution of claim 8 characterized by said photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide which is ϵ -caprolactum.

20

11. The solution of claim 8 characterized as further comprising at least one additional photographic processing agent.

25

12. The solution of claim 11 characterized by comprising at least one additional photographic processing agent which is a member selected from the group consisting of an optical brightener, a chelating agent, an antioxidant agent, a wetting agent and a mixture thereof.

30

13. The solution of claim 10 characterized by said inorganic antioxidant agent which is a member selected from the group consisting of sodium sulfite, potassium sulfite, sodium bisulfite, potassium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite and potassium metabisulfite.

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14. The solution of claim 13 characterized by said color developing agent which is a member selected from the group consisting of N,N-diethyl paraphenylenediamine hydrochloride,

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N,N-diethyl paraphenylenediamine sulfur dioxide, 4-amino-3-methyl-N-ethyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)aniline sulphate, parahydroxy ethylethylamino aniline sulphate, 4-(N-ethyl-N-2-methanesulfonyl-aminoethyl)-2-methylphenylenediamine sesquisulfate, 2-amino-5-diethyl-aminotoluene hydrochloride.

15. The solution of claim 14 characterized by said alkaline pH adjusting agent which is a member selected from the group consisting of ammonia, alkali metal hydroxides, alkaline earth metal hydroxides and methyl amine.

10
15. The solution of claim 15 characterized by said inorganic buffering salt which is a member selected from the group consisting of sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate and potassium carbonate.

20
25. The solution of claim 8 wherein said concentrated replenishing solution is characterized by (1) an aqueous lower phase having a pH above 10 comprising said inorganic antioxidant, inorganic buffering salt and alkaline pH adjusting agent dissolved in said aqueous lower phase and (2) an upper phase comprising said color developing agent and said photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide where said color developing agent is soluble in said photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide and retained away from said alkaline lower phase.

30
35. The solution of claim 12 characterized by said wetting agent which is a member selected from the group consisting of diethylene glycol, saponin, sodium alkyl sulfonates having from about 5 to about 20 carbon atoms, sodium alkyl sulfates having from about 5 to about 20 carbon atoms and sodium alkyl aryl sulfonates having from about 7 to about 20 carbon atoms.

35. The solution of claim 18 characterized by said chelating agent which is a member selected from the group consisting of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), diethylenetriamine penta

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acetate pentasodium salt (DTPANa_5), triethylene-tetraminehexaacetic acid, hydroxyethylenediaminetriacetic acid, nitrilo-triacetic acid (NTA), 1:2-diamino-cyclohexanetetraacetic acid, 1:3-diamino-2-propanoltetraacetic acid, dipicolinic acid, bis-
5 hydroxyphenylethylenediamine-diacetic acid, sodium hexameta-phosphate, tetrasodium-pyrophosphate, sodium tripolyphosphate, sodium tri-metaphosphate, polymaleic acid and a lithium salt in combination with an organic phosphonate.

10 20. The solution of claim 19 characterized by said optical brightener which is a polysulfonated Bis (s-triazinylamino) stilbene-2,2'-di-sulfonic acid.

15 21. A method of preparing a single unit multi-phase concentrated replenishing solution for color developing photographic material characterized by the steps which comprise:

a) forming an aqueous solution comprising a color developing agent, an inorganic antioxidant agent, and a photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide;

20 b) elevating the pH of the aqueous solution of step (a) to a higher alkaline range; and

c) introducing a sufficient amount of an inorganic buffering salt to the aqueous solution of step (b) forming the multi-phase solution.

25 22. The method of claim 21 characterized by said photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide which is a member selected from the group consisting of 2-azetidinone (β -propiolactam), 2-pyrrolidone (γ -butyrolactam), 2-piperidone (δ -valerolactam), ϵ -caprolactum (6-hexanolactam), enantholactam (7-heptanolactam), N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and caprylactam (8-octanolactam).

30 35 23. The method of claim 21 characterized by said photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide which is ϵ -caprolactam.

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24. The method of claim 21 characterized by said color developing agent which is a member selected from the group consisting of N,N-diethyl paraphenylenediamine hydrochloride, N,N-diethyl paraphenylenediamine sulfur dioxide, 4-amino-3-methyl-N-ethyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)aniline sulphate, para-hydroxyethylethylamino aniline sulphate, 4-(N-ethyl-N-2-methanesulfonyl-aminoethyl)-2-methyl phenylenediamine sesquisulfate, 2-amino-5-diethyl-aminotoluene hydrochloride.

10 25. The method of claim 21 characterized by said color developing agent which is a p-phenylenediamine derivative.

15 26. The method of claim 25 characterized by said color developing agent which is 4-(N-ethyl-N-2-methanesulfonyl-aminoethyl)-2-methyl-phenylenediamine sesquisulfate.

27. A method of preparing a one-part multi-phase concentrated replenishing solution characterized by the steps which comprise:

20 a) providing an aqueous solution comprising a color developing agent and a photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide;

b) providing an alkaline aqueous solution comprising an inorganic buffering salt; and

25 c) mixing substantially simultaneously the solutions of step (a) and (b) in a proportional range sufficient to provide said concentrated replenishing

30 28. The method of claim 27 characterized by said alkaline aqueous solution comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of an optical brightener, a preservative, a chelating agent, a wetting agent, an organic solvent, a development accelerator and a mixture thereof.

35 29. The method of claim 27 characterized by said photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide which is a member selected from the group consisting of 2-azetidinone (β -propiolactam), 2-pyrrolidone (γ -butyrolactum), 2-piperidone (δ -

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valerolactam), ϵ -caprolactum (6-hexanolactam), enantholactam (7-heptanolactam), N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and caprylactam (8-octanolactam).

5 30. The method of claim 27 characterized by said color developing agent which is a member selected from the group consisting of N,N-diethyl paraphenylenediamine hydrochloride, N,N-diethyl paraphenylenediamine sulfur dioxide, 4-amino-3-methyl-N-ethyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)aniline sulphate, para-hydroxyethylethylamino aniline sulphate, 4-(N-ethyl-N-2-methanesulfonylaminoethyl)-2-methylphenylenediamine sesquisulfate, 2-amino-5-diethyl-aminotoluene hydrochloride.

10 31. The method of claim 27 characterized by said photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide which is ϵ -caprolactum.

15 32. The method of claim 31 characterized by said color developing agent which is 4-(N-ethyl-N-2-methanesulfonylaminoethyl)-2-methylphenylenediamine sesquisulfate.

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AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 21 December 1998 (21.12.98);
original claims 1, 2, 6, 8-10, 22 and 29 amended; remaining claims unchanged (6 pages)]

5 1. A one-part multi-phase liquid concentrated color developing
replenisher characterized by a composition comprising a photo-
graphically inert single ring heterocyclic amide and a developing
agent wherein said developing agent is soluble in said
photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide and
retained in an upper phase in said one-part multi-phase liquid
10 concentrate color developing replenisher

15 2. The replenisher of claim 1 characterized by said composition
further comprising an aqueous solution with at least one
photographic processing agent in a lower phase of said one-part
multi-phase liquid concentrate color developing replenisher.

20 3. The replenisher of claim 2 characterized by said
photographic processing agent which is a member selected from the
group consisting of a developing agent, preservative, a buffering
salt, a base and mixtures thereof.

25 4. The replenisher of claim 3 characterized by said composition
further comprising a chelating agent, an optical brightener, and
a wetting agent.

30 5. The replenisher of claim 1 characterized by said
photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide which is
 ϵ -caprolactam.

35 6. The replenisher of claim 1 characterized by said
photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide which is
a member selected from the group consisting of 2-azetidinone (β -
propiolactam), 2-pyrrolidone (γ -butyrolactam), 2-piperidone (δ -
valerolactam), ϵ -caprolactam (6-hexanolactam), enantholactam (7-
heptanolactam), N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and caprylactam (8-
octanolactam).

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7. The replenisher of claim 4 characterized by said photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide which comprises from about 5 to about 15 percent by weight of total composition.

5

8. A one-part multi-phase concentrated replenishing solution for color developing photographic material characterized as comprising:

10 an inorganic antioxidant agent;
a color developing agent;
15 a photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide;
an alkaline pH adjusting agent; and
an inorganic buffering salt;
wherein an upper phase of said one-part multi-phase liquid
concentrate color developing replenisher comprises said
developing agent solublized in said photographically inert single
ring heterocyclic amide and a lower phase which comprises said
inorganic antioxidant agent, inorganic buffering salt and
alkaline pH adjusting agent.

20

9. The solution of claim 8 characterized by said photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide which is a member selected from the group consisting of 2-azetidinone (β -propiolactam), 2-pyrrolidone (γ -butyrolactam), 2-piperidone (δ -valerolactam), ϵ -caprolactam (6-hexanolactam), enantholactam (7-heptanolactam), N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and caprylactam (8-octanolactam).

30 10. The solution of claim 8 characterized by said photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide which is ϵ -caprolactam.

35 11. The solution of claim 8 characterized as further comprising at least one additional photographic processing agent.

12. The solution of claim 11 characterized by comprising at least one additional photographic processing agent which is a

member selected from the group consisting of an optical brightener, a chelating agent, an antioxidant agent, a wetting agent and a mixture thereof.

5 13. The solution of claim 10 characterized by said inorganic antioxidant agent which is a member selected from the group consisting of sodium sulfite, potassium sulfite, sodium bisulfite, potassium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite and potassium metabisulfite.

10 14. The solution of claim 13 characterized by said color developing agent which is a member selected from the group consisting of N,N-diethyl paraphenylenediamine hydrochloride, N,N-diethyl paraphenylenediamine sulfur dioxide, 4-amino-3-methyl-N-ethyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)aniline sulphate, parahydroxy ethylethylamino aniline sulphate, 4-(N-ethyl-N-2-methanesulfonyl-aminoethyl)-2-methylphenylenediamine sesquisulfate, 2-amino-5-diethyl-aminotoluene hydrochloride.

20 15. The solution of claim 14 characterized by said alkaline pH adjusting agent which is a member selected from the group consisting of ammonia, alkali metal hydroxides, alkaline earth metal hydroxides and methyl amine.

25 16. The solution of claim 15 characterized by said inorganic buffering salt which is a member selected from the group consisting of sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate and potassium carbonate.

30 17. The solution of claim 8 wherein said concentrated replenishing solution is characterized by (1) an aqueous lower phase having a pH above 10 comprising said inorganic antioxidant, inorganic buffering salt and alkaline pH adjusting agent dissolved in said aqueous lower phase and (2) an upper phase comprising said color developing agent and said photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide where said color developing agent is soluble in said photographically inert single ring

heterocyclic amide and retained away from said alkaline lower phase.

18. The solution of claim 12 characterized by said wetting agent
5 which is a member selected from the group consisting of diethylene glycol, saponin, sodium alkyl sulfonates having from about 5 to about 20 carbon atoms, sodium alkyl sulfates having from about 5 to about 20 carbon atoms and sodium alkyl aryl sulfonates having from about 7 to about 20 carbon atoms.

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19. The solution of claim 18 characterized by said chelating agent which is a member selected from the group consisting of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), diethylenetriamine penta acetate pentasodium salt (DTPANa₅), triethylene-tetraminehexa-acetic acid, hydroxyethylenetriacetic acid, nitrilo-triacetic acid (NTA), 1:2-diamino-cyclohexanetetraacetic acid, 1:3-diamino-2-propanoltetraacetic acid, dipicolinic acid, bis-hydroxyphenylethylenediamine-diacetic acid, sodium hexameta-phosphate, tetrasodium-pyrophosphate, sodium tripolyphosphate, 20 sodium tri-metaphosphate, polymaleic acid and a lithium salt in combination with an organic phosphonate.

25
20. The solution of claim 19 characterized by said optical brightener which is a polysulfonated Bis (s-triazinylamino) stilbene-2,2'-di-sulfonic acid.

21. A method of preparing a single unit multi-phase concentrated replenishing solution for color developing photographic material characterized by the steps which comprise:

- 30
a) forming an aqueous solution comprising a color developing agent, an inorganic antioxidant agent, and a photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide;
- 35
b) elevating the pH of the aqueous solution of step (a) to a higher alkaline range; and
- c) introducing a sufficient amount of an inorganic buffering salt to the aqueous solution of step (b) forming the multi-phase solution.

22. The method of claim 21 characterized by said photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide which is a member selected from the group consisting of 2-azetidinone (β -propiolactam), 2-pyrrolidone (γ -butyrolactam), 2-piperidone (δ -valerolactam), ϵ -caprolactam (6-hexanolactam), enantholactam (7-heptanolactam), N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and caprylactam (8-octanolactam).

10 23. The method of claim 21 characterized by said photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide which is ϵ -caprolactam.

15 24. The method of claim 21 characterized by said color developing agent which is a member selected from the group consisting of N,N-diethyl paraphenylenediamine hydrochloride, N,N-diethyl paraphenylenediamine sulfur dioxide, 4-amino-3-methyl-N-ethyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)aniline sulphate, para-hydroxyethylethylamino aniline sulphate, 4-(N-ethyl-N-2-methanesulfonyl-aminoethyl)-2-methyl phenylenediamine sesquisulfate, 2-amino-5-diethyl-aminotoluene hydrochloride.

20 25. The method of claim 21 characterized by said color developing agent which is a p-phenylenediamine derivative.

25 26. The method of claim 25 characterized by said color developing agent which is 4-(N-ethyl-N-2-methanesulfonyl-aminoethyl)-2-methyl-phenylenediamine sesquisulfate.

30 27. A method of preparing a one-part multi-phase concentrated replenishing solution characterized by the steps which comprise:

- a) providing an aqueous solution comprising a color developing agent and a photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide;
- b) providing an alkaline aqueous solution comprising an inorganic buffering salt; and
- c) mixing substantially simultaneously the solutions of step (a) and (b) in a proportional range sufficient to provide

said concentrated replenishing solution.

28. The method of claim 27 characterized by said alkaline aqueous solution comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of an optical brightener, a preservative, a chelating agent, a wetting agent, an organic solvent, a development accelerator and a mixture thereof.

29. The method of claim 27 characterized by said photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide which is a member selected from the group consisting of 2-azetidinone (β -propiolactam), 2-pyrrolidone (γ -butyrolactum), 2-piperidone (δ -valerolactam), ϵ -caprolactam (6-hexanolactam), enantholactam (7-heptanolactam), N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and caprylactam (8-octanolactam).

30. The method of claim 27 characterized by said color developing agent which is a member selected from the group consisting of N,N-diethyl paraphenylenediamine hydrochloride, N,N-diethyl paraphenylenediamine sulfur dioxide, 4-amino-3-methyl-N-ethyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)aniline sulphate, para-hydroxyethylethylamino aniline sulphate, 4-(N-ethyl-N-2-methanesulfonylaminoethyl)-2-methylphenylenediamine sesquisulfate, 2-amino-5-diethyl-aminotoluene hydrochloride.

31. The method of claim 27 characterized by said photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide which is ϵ -caprolactam.

32. The method of claim 31 characterized by said color developing agent which is 4-(N-ethyl-N-2-methanesulfonylaminoethyl)-2-methylphenylenediamine sesquisulfate.

STATEMENT UNDER ARTICLE 19

Claims 6,9,10,22,29 and 31 have been amended to recite the correct spelling of "e-caprolactam".

Independent claims 1, and 8, have been amended to include terminology stating that the developing agent is soluble in said photographically inert single ring heterocyclic amide and retained in an upper phase in said one-part multi-phase liquid concentrate color developing replenisher.

Claim 2 has been amended to include terminology stating that an aqueous solution is in a lower phase of the one-part multi-phase liquid concentrate color developing replenisher.

The compositions of US 3,276,875 (Schwalenstocker) are not multi-phase concentrates or multi-layered concentrated solutions but instead depend on homogeneous clear solutions wherein the developing agent is dispersed through the entire solution. US 3,276,875 does not teach or suggest that a developing agent and single ring heterocyclic amide are retained in an upper phase in the developing solution.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US98/01620

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : G03C 7/413

US CL : 430/466

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 430/466

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Automated Patent Search

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 3,276,875 A (SCHWALENSTOCKER) 04 October 1966 at column 1, lines 33-60; column 2, line 50 to column 3, line 3 and column 6, line 60 to column 7, line 57.	1-4, 6-8 and 10-15

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

•	Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"B"	earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Z"	document member of the same patent family
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

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Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

HOA VAN LE

Telephone No. (703) 308-0661